



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

NOTE ON COMET *b* 1917 (SCHAUMASSE).

(FROM A LETTER BY F. E. SEAGRAVE.)

The following elements are based upon Schaumasse's observation at the time of discovery, and upon observations by Barnard on May 6 and May 17, 1917.

$T = 1917 \text{ May } 18, 6061 \text{ Gr. M. T.}$

$\omega = 119^\circ 9' 20''$

$\Omega = 9^\circ 1' 5''$

$i = 158^\circ 34' 1''$

$\log q = 9.88201$

The orbit of this comet is very interesting from the fact that it nearly intersects the Earth's orbit in heliocentric longitude  $190^\circ 34'$ , the position the Earth occupies on March 31 of each year. Thus we have:

Heliocentric position of Comet,		Heliocentric position of Earth,	
1917, June 22.00		1917, March 31, 9 <sup>h</sup> Gr. M. T.	
$\lambda$	$= 190^\circ 34' 10''$	$L$	$= 190^\circ 34' 3''$
$\beta$	$= +0 \ 36 \ 32$	$\beta$	$= 0 \ 0 \ 0$
$\log r$	$= 0.00337$	$\log R$	$= 9.99975$

Meteor observers should keep a sharp lookout for stragglers from March 28 to April 2, 1918, as many meteors may follow the track of the comet.

Boston, June 22, 1917.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AURORA.

Mr. Fred N. Sickler, U. S. Government teacher at Shungnak, on the Kobuk River north of the Arctic Circle in Alaska, has taken a valuable series of photographs of the aurorae seen at this far northern station. The photographs were taken with a small commercial "lantern lens" loaned him for the purpose by the Lick Observatory, and some of the aurorae depicted are of unusual novelty and beauty. Two of these auroral photographs are reproduced on the opposite page. The negative of the wonderful aurora at the left unfortunately has many defects, which it has been impossible to remove entirely. Mr. Sickler is to be congratulated on the success he has had in photographing these difficult subjects.